

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller—EVAN R. MORRIS.

Election February 18.

During the month of January The Tribune printed 23,356 inches of reading matter; the Republican, 21,154; the Truth, 18,173, and the Times, 16,570. All of the reading matter in both The Tribune and the Republican was home set; while the Times used 1,287 and the Truth 3,332 inches of plate or matrix matter set out of town.

Balking Over Cuba.

NO GOOD can come to the Republic party through a breach in policy between the house leaders and the president. If the action of the house means committee in shelving the matter of tariff concessions to Cuba, it means a mistake which cannot too soon be rectified. Senator Platt of Connecticut, one of the oldest and wisest of men now in public life, a lifelong Protectionist and representative of a state one of whose chief industries, the tobacco industry, is in some degree menaced by lowered duties for Cuban tobacco, has summarized very aptly the relation of the United States to Cuba, and his words should be heeded by every Republican.

"No man is bound to adopt a child, but, having adopted one of his own free will and choice, he is bound, by every consideration of humanity, honor and justice, to treat it fairly and honestly. The United States has adopted Cuba, and it owes it to humanity, honor and justice to treat it fairly and honestly."

What constitutes "fair and honest" treatment of Cuba? Opinion on this point can hardly differ. Cuba's natural market is the United States. She cannot sell with profit the bulk of her production in any other. Nor can she sell and live at the tariff rates now prevailing. Without a market that will provide her people with income she cannot establish either an independent or a stable government. The testimony to this from those best informed is all one way. If we want a restless, depressed and nutritious Cuba, with independence only in name, and with causes ripening for a second intervention in the interest of our own welfare and of the American community's peace, then the policy of closing our tariff door to our foster-child's face should be adhered to. But if we wish to carry out in good faith what President McKinley promised and began, then this matter of Cuban reciprocity will be taken up without delay and settled humanely and in a generous spirit.

Democratic editors about the state are taking off their hats to the Wilkes-Barre Record in recognition of its efforts to bode the Elkin boom.

The New Militia Bill.

IN HIS recent annual report Secretary Root said that the war department was preparing a bill to correct notorious evils of long standing in the militia. The bill is now before congress. It represents, we are told, the best thought of representative officers in both the regular army and the National guard.

Put into few words, the proposed law defines the National guard as the organized militia of the United States and requires the organization, armament and discipline of this militia to conform to that of the regular army. It provides for the ascertainment, in time of peace, of the fitness of persons to hold commissions in the volunteer force when called for; for keeping a roll of the trained men who have been graduated from the regular army, volunteer army or who have served or are serving in the National guard, so that they will be immediately available in case of war, and providing for their organization in case of war in the same way as the last force of volunteers sent to the Philippines; and for the general organization of all other forces in the same manner as they were organized in the Spanish-American war.

There are a number of details in the bill which will have interest. For example, provision is made for the participation by any part of the National guard, on request of the governor, in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the regular army at or near any military post or camp of the United States, the officers and men receiving regular army pay, subsistence and transportation. National guard officers attending any military school of college of the United States army for study and instruction will receive the same travel pay, subsistence and quarters as regular officers.

Boards of officers will be convened at convenient army posts in different parts of the country for the examination, as to their qualifications to com-

mand troops or perform staff duties, of all citizens of the United States, who shall have served in the regular or volunteer army, the National guard or attended a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States army, or graduated from any educational institution to which a regular army or naval officer has been detailed as instructor. The names of candidates passing examinations are to be inscribed in a register in the war department and they will be entitled to receive commissions for the offices to which found qualified in any force of volunteers raised generally in the United States, volunteers raised in the several states being offered by appointment of the respective governors, as heretofore. A suitable age limit is fixed for each grade, up to and including colonel.

To provide a volunteer force of trained men ready for immediate service, the secretary of war may enroll not exceeding 100,000 men, who shall have served a full term in the regular or volunteer armies or the National guard. Enrollment is for five years. Each person reporting once a year receives \$10 out of the pay appropriation of the army. None of this force is to be organized, armed, uniformed or equipped unless ordered into service by congress. The bill provides that in the event of war, after the regular army, the National guard shall be next called into service, but as militia and for domestic purposes only. If volunteers are needed, preference must be given to any body of the National guard from a company up. If not sufficient to meet the call, then the enrollment of trained men is resorted to. When that is exhausted the great mass of citizen volunteers is drawn upon.

The intent of this measure is to prepare in peace for war. When our last war came there were just 25,000 men properly equipped, drilled and commanded to meet it. The present bill would yield a force arranged like this: The regular army, now 75,000 strong; then the National guard, 110,000 strong; and a drilled reserve, 100,000 strong. These forces, it is confidently believed, could keep any enemy busy until the unlimited war reserves among our civil population could be whipped into shape to approach the fighting line. It is not necessary to say that a bill of this character is a prime necessity. It is gratifying to learn that all interests have agreed upon this bill and that it has practically no opposition.

The success of the Kirmess is undoubtedly a great satisfaction to the public which recognizes the worth of the object for which this elaborate affair is a benefit. Teachers, worn out by long service, and made helpless by illness, are altogether too frequent a spectacle. They are scarcely paid enough here to permit of saving for the rainy day that is always in prospect, and if this beautiful entertainment which is attracting throngs daily will be the medium of providing the nucleus of a fund for the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association it should receive the heartiest support. There are two more performances of the Kirmess. Let the crowds which fill the Lyceum excel in their industry.

Sixty Years Ago.

WRITING from Peoria, Ill., to the Wilkes-Barre Record, Charles Myers, a former resident of these parts, draws an interesting picture of the Wyoming valley sixty years ago. Our younger readers especially will find it instructive. He says:

"There was no city in the valley sixty years ago. Wilkes-Barre was the only borough, and the villages, in name, were Pittston, Wyoming (New Troy), Kingston and Plymouth (then often called 'Shawneetown'). Where Scranton exists there was not even a village—only a hollow—'Slocum Hollow.'"

"The Wilkes-Barre bridge with its heavy wooden arches and shingled roof was the only one across the Susquehanna, and there were but three ferries, one at Pittston, Miller's at Wyoming and one at Plymouth."

"There was neither a railroad track nor movable engine in the valley. Coal banks along the foot hills supplied all demands. Coal was transported by canal, in large arks. These arks carried about 100 tons of 'stone coal,' as then called, and many of them failed to reach tide water, being either wrecked upon the Nanticoke dam or the rocks in the river below."

"The farmer hauled his coal, paying therefor \$1 a load at the bank. Canal boats were loaded from the Butler mine at Pittston and Baltimore at Wilkes-Barre. The coal was moved from the mines upon tramways in dumping cars holding about three tons each. I often noticed the Baltimore cars running down by gravity with their loads, some three of them in a train, with horses trotting along behind to pull the empty cars back."

"An immense amount of lumber was floated down the river upon the spring freshets. Standing upon the bank at Forty Port at times the river seemed to be half covered with rafts, and they were large rafts, too, many of them consisting of several single rafts lashed together, having a good cabin in the centre. The lumber was mostly pine boards, joists and timber, all brought from along the headwaters of the river, and much of it taken down as far as Havre de Grace and Baltimore."

"Steamboats plied between Wilkes-Barre and towns as far up as New York state, but made few trips, as they failed to produce satisfactory dividends. Fish were quite plentiful and frequent in a skiff load of eels would be taken in one night from the eel weir at Monocacy island, just below Pittston."

"Passengers and mail were conveyed by four-horse stage coaches. We had great regard for these fine 'coaches-and-fours,' as they were to us the pride of the road. When the Eastern coach rolled into Wilkes-Barre heralded by the melodious bugle it inspired an enthusiasm greater than can now be produced, even when the great Black Diamond train rolls down the mountain and enters your depot."

"Agriculture was the principal occupation and from the well-tilled soil large crops were produced. Harvesting and haying were done entirely by the 'cradle' and the scythe. Several crad-

lers, each followed by a 'rake and binder,' were necessary by large farmers, and as the work was considered extra laborious, it was customary to fribble a little whiskey at each round, and there were few farmers who did not furnish the material."

"The art of distilling in those days produced a variety of qualities. They had a domestic whiskey for family use (mild), an invigorating kind that was very strengthening for the laborers, and a fighting whiskey especially for election and 'training' days."

"There were but few threshing machines in use and they were of rude construction and wasteful of the grain, therefore threshing was done mostly with the flail upon the barn floor."

"Nearly every farm had a thrifty orchard and fruit was frequently in such abundance that thousands of bushels went to waste. When the trees were in bloom the air would be laden with the rich perfume that would permeate the whole valley. These orchards were the homes of the song birds. Those most common, that I can remember, were the robin, blue bird, oriole, mocking bird, brown thrush, bobolink and meadow lark; and these were assisted as an accompaniment by the unmelodious notes of the scolding king bird, the cat bird, blue jay, bob-white, drummer, and the mournful coo of the ring dove."

"There were several carden coal cutting mills and the buzz of the spinning wheel was heard in more homes than was the music of the organ or piano."

"There are a good many objects and scenery of grandeur in the United States, but none more beautiful, I think, than was the Valley of Wyoming sixty years ago. I had many occasions to view the valley from excellent vantage ground upon the Kingston mountain opposite Forty Port. The farms were laid out in strips probably forty to eighty rods in width, extending from the river to the mountain top; well filled, well fenced and, divided into fields, they resembled a huge checker board. Upon a clear summer day, from the view mentioned, the scene presented a fascinating picture. The green blades quivering in the gentle breeze, there a field of rye ready for the sickle—near it wheat just changing from green to yellow—then the dark summer fallow—the green growing oats beyond—near which the pasture lot with its grazing line—then the meadow and the orchard. Thus farm after farm repeated this variety. Beyond them the sparkling waters of the serpentine river shimmered in the sunlight and still beyond were the rolling hills of Jacob's Plains, interspersed with groves and cultivated land—then beyond all these rose as a background the wood covered mountains crowned by the uncovered head of Bald mountain."

"The development of coal came like a giant octopus, throwing out its powerful arms and devouring the land. Under its crushing force the beauty of Wyoming Valley was blotted out, never again to be restored. Railroads plowed through its surface and mining poured forth mountainous piles of slag. The fine farms were thrown out to the common—the orchards went to decay—the song birds, bereft of their homes, have flown from the hives—the hills are denuded of their beautiful groves—the noted umbrella tree, that spread its folds high above the forest upon Kingston mountain, was sacrificed—the fragrance of apple blossoms changed to stifling mine gas—and the whole valley changed from its rural quietude to a veritable sea of turbulent commotion."

"This change, of course, was inevitable and, in a broad view, taking into account the largest good on the greatest number, not to be regretted. Will the changes to be visible sixty years hence equal in magnitude those of the three score years last gone by? Here is a fine field for the fancy to play over. We should be glad to print guesses as to what these changes will be."

Dr. Yost, a physician of long experience, residing in Pittston, advises the boiling of pine tar in water in the sick room. This, he asserts, is valuable as a preventive of small-pox and as a fumigator. It is equally helpful in the case of many throat affections, and being in any case harmless, is worth keeping in mind.

It is encouraging to note evidences of reformation on part of Mr. Tillman. When the South Carolina statesman uses no terms more emphatic than "miserable," "canting," and "damnable," when referring to Republicans, there is no question that approaching age has had a softening influence upon him.

The lines of the American army officers are indeed hard. Those who escape the wrath of anti-imperialist senators, generally have trouble in dodging the president-makers.

The Nez Perce Indians are again dancing. This means that Uncle Sam will probably soon be called upon to foot the bill for the orchestra.

In the case of the Gochel trials in Kentucky, an indictment appears to be equivalent to a conviction every time.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological Chart: 1:11, a. m., for Saturday, February 1, 1902.

A child born on this day will notice that it is often difficult to be polite and tell the truth at the same time.

A woman's judgment is generally reliable, save when applied to her neighbor's beauty.

A good liar can sometimes arouse almost as much interest as the man who performs miracles.

It is astonishing to note how few men envy the individual whose wife is too smart to be confined to household care.

The blind goddess of justice often seems to have a remarkable sense of touch.

Most people are still willing to take chances on money that has not been vaccinated.

A good-natured "knocker" is often more dangerous than the person who deals in disguised slander.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Remember that next to accomplishment in the way of telling a good story is the ability to laugh heartily at the recital of a dull one.

THE BEST MISSIONARY.
BY WALTER J. BALLARD

EDUCATION is a chief—if not the chief—factor in the work of civilization. We may carry out other tasks our most improved methods of work and living, our labor saving appliances, our system of self-government, and all the other blessings of twentieth century civilization, but without education as a preliminary, they will only tend to make the alien discontented. We must, by education, first teach him his need of those blessings, and then how to apply them.

Under Governor Allen, Governor Hunt, and Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, a grand work in education in Porto Rico has been done, and is being increasingly done. With equal force we can say the same of the educational work in Cuba, under Governor Wood and Lieutenant Matthew E. Haman, but neither in Porto Rico nor Cuba are there such gigantic and difficult problems to solve along this line as those with which Governor Tatt, the Philippines commission, and Dr. Fred W. Atkinson are so ably grappling in the Philippines.

Starting in November, 1900, with only one clerk and one interpreter, Dr. Atkinson now directs and inspires the work of 800 American teachers, with 4,000 native assistants, among an enrollment of 100,000 scholars. That is a great work and a great beginning but it is only a tithe of what remains to be done among a restless, suspicious and many tongued mass of 8,000,000 people.

Under Spanish domination it was made a study to prevent this people of many tongues, hating Spanish, but any common tongue, for the time being, might mingle with each other, discuss their common wrongs, and unite to turn against their oppressor. This want of common tongue increased the difficulties to be faced by that best of all missionaries—the American school teacher.

Are these difficulties being successfully met? Let us refer to Dr. Atkinson's report of the work from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1901. After graphically describing the arrival and placing, inside thirty days, of the 822 American teachers who arrived there last summer, the report goes on to say:

"The American teachers were warmly welcomed. Many towns are still begging for them. No room was ever utilized owing to the want of suitable living accommodations, but two or three hundred American young men, well trained and of good character, and willing to endure some discomfort, and willing to go to good advantage. For these positions eight or nine thousand applications are on file. The teachers are directly responsible to their respective division superintendents. About 600 native teachers were in attendance."

From April 10 to May 10, 1901, a normal term for the teachers of the islands was conducted in the schools of Manila. May 1901, held daily for two weeks, there was an average attendance of one hundred and twenty-five—many of these students had never studied the English language, before entering. Many had had years of experience in teaching under Spanish rule, but had been taught from the text books now used in the public schools of Manila. Others were young

men and women who had been studying English in the night schools of the city. (This increases the work, teaching the teachers to teach the scholars.)

History is taught from the biographical standpoint and that is found to be the most successful way of teaching it, owing to the natural interest in great characters, and the possible simplicity of wording. The object is to teach United States history from the social and political side, explaining and teaching the modes of government, the growth of institutions, our manners and customs, so as to effect improvement in the home life and citizenship. All necessary branches of study are taught, and in addition, science, art and music.

The Manila Trade school, under Ronald P. Gleason, is also in operation teaching mechanical drawing, cabinet making, plumbing and printing. At the time of writing the report (October, 1901), the agricultural school was on the eve of being opened, under Mr. George D. Brill, of the United States department of agriculture, with a comprehensive and practical scheme of work. Throughout the archipelago, teachers of English are required to devote four hours daily to the instruction of the English language and the common branches. The native teachers receive at least one hour a day instruction in English and American school methods. This is being supplemented as rapidly as possible by vacation training schools in each province, pending the establishment of more normal schools outside of Manila. The native teachers are eager for this instruction.

Many towns have asked for and received evening schools taught by the American teachers. The attendance at such schools is very good, and the better and more ambitious class of people attend—clerks, translators, prospective teachers, or commercial employees.

Since July 1, six hundred and forty-five teachers of English have gone to their stations; the full quota of division superintendents have been actively engaged in organizing and supervising the elementary schools; the regular normal school has been opened with an attendance of two hundred and fifty students. The department has been moved into better quarters; the office force has been entirely reorganized.

There are probably over one hundred and fifty thousand Filipino pupils enrolled in the five primary schools established by the American government, and over seventy-five thousand pupils in daily attendance. There are nearly four thousand elementary Filipino teachers, one-half of whom are receiving one hour of English instruction daily. There are at least ten thousand adults receiving English instruction in the evening schools conducted by American teachers, and the number will shortly increase to twenty or thirty thousand. Large orders are being placed with American firms for school material. Great interest is shown by Filipinos at large in educational matters and the eagerness for English instruction before teachers is still unabated.

Viewing these results for humanity's good in the Philippines, and familiar, as we are with the results in Porto Rico and Cuba, can it be truly said that the Spanish-American war was in vain? Schemetzky, N. Y., Jan. 29.

AN ANALYSIS OF OUR
LAST YEAR'S COMMERCE

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 31.

THE EXPORT record of the calendar year 1901 is very satisfactory when its total is compared with that of 1900 or of any preceding year. While the apparent total falls about \$12,000,000 below the figure of 1900, the fact that the export figures of 1901 do not contain any of the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico or Hawaii, which aggregated probably \$20,000,000, shows that the grand total of shipments formerly classed as exports to foreign countries was in the year 1901 greater than in any preceding year.

While there was a reduction of \$100,000,000 in the value of exports of certain great articles, notably corn, copper, cotton and iron and steel, there was a sufficient increase in other articles, notably wheat, flour, provisions and cotton manufactures, to practically offset this reduction. The reduction in exports of corn, as is well known, was due solely to the great shortage in the corn crop, the total nationwide for the year being but \$50,391,282, against \$84,284,232 in 1900, a reduction in round terms of \$34,000,000.

In cotton, while there was an increase of \$30,000,000, the export figures for 1901 being \$20,592,507, as against \$10,592,507 in 1900, a reduction in round terms of \$10,000,000. In iron and steel there was a reduction of 27,000,000 pounds, the export figures for 1901 being \$12,000,000, as against \$18,000,000 in 1900. This reduction in iron and steel exports was partly due to reduced prices and partly to a decrease in quantities exported. In locomotives the number exported showed an actual increase, while the value showed a decrease of about \$400,000. In various other manufactures of iron and steel the reduction in value was proportionately greater than the reduction in quantities, but these were material reductions in quantity in certain articles. Boxes or rolls of steel fell in exports from 100,000,000 pounds to 75,000,000 pounds; wire nails, from 250,000 tons to 180,000 tons; wire nails, from 15,000,000 pounds to 10,000,000 pounds; and steel sheets, from 100,000,000 pounds to 50,000,000 pounds.

The principal articles which show a decrease are corn, iron and steel manufactures, copper, cotton and mineral oils. And of these cotton and mineral oils both show an actual increase in quantity though a decrease in value. This aggregate of practically \$100,000,000 reduction in the exports of these five articles is nearly offset by the increase in exports of wheat, provisions, live animals and cotton manufactures, cotton seed oil and oil cake, and leather and manufactures thereof. Add to this the further fact that the shipments to Hawaii and Porto Rico aggregated probably fully \$20,000,000, and the record of 1901 will compare favorably with that of any preceding year.

The distribution of this large total, really the largest total of shipments ever passing out of the country, shows an increase everywhere except to Europe. The exports to Europe for 1901 were about \$15,000,000, less than in 1900; to North America there is an increase of about \$1,000,000; to South America, an increase of about \$1,000,000; to Asia about a million dollars; to Africa, six millions; and while the official figures of exports to Oceania fall four millions short of those of last year, the fact that none of the shipments to Hawaii are included this year and that about seven and one-half millions to Hawaii were included in 1900, in the figures of exports to Oceania, shows that the actual shipments to Oceania in 1901 were in excess of those of 1900 of an earlier year, since there is every reason to believe that the shipments to the Hawaiian Islands alone exceeded \$20,000,000 in the year 1901.

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THE SEASONS.

For The Tribune.

Spring is like a wayward child, Happy, eager, gay and wild; Soiling out in blossoms fair, When its wayward will is crossed, See it point with his of dust, Or like any child of ours, Points forth tears in hazy showers, Till, its anger spent in vain, Weeps itself to nothing again.

Summer's youth's impulsive age, Bold, impatient, headlong rage Shows itself in anger's hour, In the night thunder shower, In its deserting just retreat, Youth's impulsive, eager heat, Anxious for the coming day, Impatient of all delay, Quick to do and bold to dare, Having little thought or care.

Autumn's manhood's vigorous strength, Full perfection reached at length, Changed is youth's impulsive heat To a calm deliberate beat, Golden fruits now bend the bough, Ripest harvests garnered now, Proudly 'gan with youth's brave zest, Now matured, are at their best, All has now perfection gained; All has now its strength attained.

Winter's age's chilling day, Heat and strength have passed away; Withered cheek and tattered brow, Covered over with locks of snow, Scarcely power to command, Tott'ring step and shaking hand, All the strength that flowed of yore Now withered and covered o'er, Seemingly lifeless and at rest, Like the passions of the breast.

Scranton, Jan. 30. —W. E. P.

The Proof of the Pudding
is undoubtedly in the eating. If you have ever tasted a delicious "None-Such"

FRUIT PUDDING
or
FRUIT CAKE

this advertisement is a waste of money, for you have had all the proof necessary. Some people think that only mince pie can be made from

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

Look for the recipe on every box. Let us know if your dealer refuses to supply you. We know one that will.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

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Office FurnitureNew and Complete
Assortment

Being the
LARGEST FURNITURE
DEALERS IN SCRANTON
We carry the greatest assortment of up-to-date Office Furniture.
You are invited to examine our new line before purchasing.

Hill & Connell

121 Washington Avenue.

Always Busy

A shoe that fits the eye should fit the foot—or you don't want it. There is style—effect of smartness in our shoes which appeals to good dressers—but more important—every pair of our gentlemen's \$5 shoes are at this time \$4, which is important to the economist.

Lewis & Reilly

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF SCRANTON.

Capital, \$200,000
Surplus, \$550,000

Pays 3% interest on savings accounts whether large or small.

Open Saturday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30.

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ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES,
GAS STOVES,
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Board of Trade Building.

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New Embroideries
and White
Dress Fabrics

The New Spring White Wash Fabrics and Embroideries are here in profusion, they have just been opened, and are ready for your inspection.

When you have seen them you will certainly pronounce them the prettiest collection you have ever seen.

It is unnecessary for us to go into a detail description of these lines, sufficient to say, they are up to our usual high standard of excellence—containing all that is new and desirable.

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Headquarters

for
Incandescent Gas Mantles,
Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

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Gunster & Forsyth

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Successors to Machine Business of
Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton
and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining
Machinery, Pumps.

Are You a Lover Of the Beautiful?

Do you wish to have pretty rings? We will be pleased to show you Solitaire Diamond Rings, Diamond and Emerald Rings, Diamond and Ruby Rings, Diamond and Opal Rings, Diamond and Sapphire Rings, Diamond and Turquoise Rings. We will meet any desired combination to order.

A Difference

There is as much difference in Diamonds as there is in human faces, and not infrequently as much hidden deception. When you wish to buy a diamond come to us. You can rely upon our judgment and representation.

E. Schimpff, E. Schimpff,
317 Lackawanna Ave. 317 Lackawanna Ave.

Crane's

Every garment in our store is sold regardless of cost. Come and look when you want one.

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Take Elevator.